THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866. NO. 29.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Public Sale.

HAVING taken out special letters of Administration on the estate of T. Leinbach, dec'd, we shall offer at public sale, at the late residence of the said T. Leinbach, in Salem, on

Saturday the 24th of February,

a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with numerous other articles.

TERMS:—A note with *undoubted security*, payable at six months.

All sums under five dollars, *cash*.

F. W. LEINBACH, } Adm'rs.
J. L. FULKERSON. }

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866. 2t.

GOODS
AT AUCTION.

On the 6th day of March next, I will commence selling, at the Store formerly occupied by F. Fries, in the town of Salem, the stock of Goods remaining on hand, consisting of

HARDWARE, DRUGS, DRY GOODS,
and a great many odd articles.

With the exception of such articles as were in use about the Store, all the goods are new; and as the sale is positive, buyers can get good bargains.

☞ The sale will continue until the stock is closed out.

Terms made known on day of sale.

☞ At the same time, there will be several HORSES and MULES offered for sale.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C. Feb. 12, 1866.

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, this tract of LAND, within half a mile of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., containing about 76 ACRES, embracing upland, bottom, and woodland.

The improvements are all new, and consist of two small framed comfortable Dwellings, a good Barn, an excellent Well of water and a young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

The location is healthy, and would suit any person desirous of carrying on a small farm, near town. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

WILLIAM A. ACKERMAN.

Feb. 10, 1866. 26-tf

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th 1866. 22 1m

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

FRESH AND GENUINE
GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage.	Cucumber,		Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,		Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,		Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.		Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,		Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,		Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "		Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,		Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip		Squash,
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.		Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.
&c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building

State of North Carolina,
YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

N. W. Glenn, Administrator of Alfred Tate,
vs
Heirs at Law of Alfred Tate.
Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Calvin Tate, is not a resident of this State,—it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement according to law, during six weeks, in some newspaper of this State, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, Clerk of said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, 1866. Issued January 16th, 1866.

J. G. MARLER, *Clerk.*

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-6t.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

Just received a lot of that justly celebrated

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15--3m

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens a Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

John L. Peddycord, Executor of the last Will of Grizilla Peddycord, deceased.
against A. J. Peddycord and others, the legatees and heirs at law of said Testatrix.

Petition to sell the land of said testatrix, to pay her debts.

It appearing to me, by affidavit, that John Weer and his wife Louisa, and Joshua Snider and his wife Nancy, defendants in said petition, reside beyond the limits of this State;—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the Town of Salem, for six successive weeks for them to appear and make defence at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Winston on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1866; otherwise said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard accordingly.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1866.

N. S COOK, C. C. C.

From the Home Journal.

How Awful 'Tis, my Soul, to Pray.

BY THOMAS HOPLEY.

How awful 'tis, my soul, to pray
To one all-wise! Oh, teach the way.
What ask of Him who all bestows?
What tell to Him who all things knows?
What think on Him who knows each thought,
Who blesses ere the blessing's sought—
Whose whereabout is endless space,
Creation is his dwelling-place?
His age, eternity—His strength
More vast than nature's boundless length.
How awful 'tis, my soul, to pray
To such a Power—Oh! teach the way.
Too great, too great thou seemst for prayer;
But being God as great—dare.
Range thou my thoughts in purest train—
My prayers may take thy name in vain
Mighty forever! Space is habitant!
Spirit of Wisdom! all Omnipotent!
What name is great *enough* for Thee
Who rollest worlds eternally,
And yet who listenest e'en to me!
In my soul ever fix the thought
To try to love thee as I ought
Inspire the wish for what is right,
That being so, thy goodness might
Effect my prayers. All I now would
Thou know'st already: Oh, if wrong,
Illume my judgment, wonderous One,
That thought conceiving only good
May harbor naught but what it should!
That every wish may be fulfilled,
Because I wish what thou hast willed.
Oh mayst thou will that I may pray
More and more purely, day by day.
Oh mayst thou will that I may be blest
In asking what thou seest the best!
What privilege like this below?
That man may think the same as Thou!
May think, and ask, and have, because
Such thoughts are governed by thy laws.
Teach me thy laws, oh! perfect Power,
To guide my thoughts from hour to hour,
That I may think, and humbly crave
What thou seest best for me to have;
That hour by hour, and day by day,
My soul may soar its upward way,
Nearer perfection, nearer bliss,
Nearer the source of happiness,
Nearer thy glory, nearer Thee,
Who rollest worlds eternally,
And yet has listened e'en to me.

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of
Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S. C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina,
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 6,-21-3m. Agent, High Point.

Fresh Clover Seed.

FOR SALE BY
28 3w J. L. FULKERSON

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.
The President's Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has passed by the two houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," and for other purposes. Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March, last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view, in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace.

I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its very nature, apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States "in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings have been interrupted by the rebellion." The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate, is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the war department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts, and subdistricts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States, where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subject over which this military jurisdiction is to extend, in every part of the United States include protection to "all employers, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill." In eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against "by local law, custom, or prejudice." In these eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of "any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons" to imprisonment or fine, or both, without however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by the military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent, who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge, may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be "heard and determined" by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications—The punishment will not be what the law declares, but as a court martial may think proper. And from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error, to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and classes of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval force, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safe guards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fath-

ers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition, in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man.

If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war?—Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit, and industry of the country by declaring to the American people and to the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The country has returned or is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general consideration, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections.

In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedman's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the constitution of the U. S. and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities and the African servitude, will now in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provisions is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people—not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of education to the much more competent and efficient control of the states, of communities, of private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the constitution; nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another

Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the government; but it was never intended that they should thenceforth be fed, clothed, educated, and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prospects. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the president, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase.

The appropriations asked by the freedman's bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount—more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance, might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary that we practice, not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated the fifth section of the bill proposed to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors, or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States.—If any portion of the land is held by such persons it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If on the other hand, it is found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until by due process of law it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

There is still further objection to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined.—He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his own vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needful for the development of its resources The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer.

Neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode; of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will by their own efforts establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions. In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put in complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support, and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or taskmasters, who appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees.—Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State SHALL have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which, in future times, each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States SHALL be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of those States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right for representation. At the time however, of the consideration and passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions.

The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the people of that portion of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves—While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.—

The principle is fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country; and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge each house for itself, "of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." But that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination, they had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they by their own act had amended their constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States.

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress. Each member of Congress is chosen from a single district or State; the President is chosen by the people of all the States. As eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, it would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be difference of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law, but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. I would in nowise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualification of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace and in the interests of Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, when however insubordinate, insurgent, or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter preponderate. The course of emigration, the developement of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up men at the South as devoted to the whole Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress; if in a permanent statue they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have a cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable, that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of these States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that, with the federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interest of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the laws, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringment and violation. Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedman's Bureau, and hereafter as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection or to overcome obstructions to the laws.

In accordance with the constitution, I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 19, 1866.

The stay law in Mississippi has been declared unconstitutional by the High Court of Error and Appeals

---

A bill has passed the Georgia Senate to punish horse-stealing with death.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866

The Veto Message.

This week we present to our readers the admirable message of President Johnson, returning the amendatory Freedmen's Bureau bill, with his objections.

The reasons for vetoing the bill are clearly and forcibly given, and may be considered the first effective broadside which the President has aimed at the radical party in Congress, who have for months retarded the progress of the reconstruction of the Union, and opposed his wise and lenient reconstruction policy. The President argues that the measure is not in accordance with the Constitution, and states that among its powers the one establishing an agent in every county or parish where freedmen abound, would place in the Executive unlimited patronage, which could be abused and exercised for the purpose of attaining political ends.

The President regrets the necessity of returning the bill to the Senate without his approval, and plainly intimates that there is really no immediate necessity for the bill, as the limit of the old bureau for the relief of the freedmen has not yet expired.

Other weighty objections are urged showing the bill to be arbitrary and without the proper restrictions, as there is no appeal from the decision of the tribunal of the bureau.

The President's review of the bill is thorough and statesmanlike, and reflects great credit on the head and heart of the great American statesman who loves the Union, and has very little use for those who throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of the progress of restoration.

He also informs the Senate that taxation and representation go together, and that the Constitution especially provides for at least one representative from each State.

The *flutter* in the Senate, on the occasion of the reception of the Veto Message, (an account of which appears elsewhere) plainly indicated that the President had made a dead shot, and the rage exhibited by the radicals was as imbecile as it was amusing to those who are more liberally and favorably disposed to the South. The failure of the Senate to pass this bill by a two-thirds vote over the veto, is rather a good omen, and may have its effect—at least the President and Congress have become somewhat better acquainted, and now fully understand one another. No back down in the President from his position.

The 22d in Washington.

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated in Washington city with great *eclat*, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

The main feature of the day was a demonstration by citizens in support of the President's policy. The theatre, where the proceedings took place, was crowded to its utmost capacity; resolutions endorsing the President's policy were adopted, and speeches delivered by Montgomery Blair, S. S. Cox, Senator Hendricks and others.

At the close of the speeches, the meeting proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion, where the resolutions were presented to the President, who, in response reiterated his devotion to the Union, and declared, in the words of Jackson,—"The Federal Union, it must and it shall be preserved." He said the radicals were working to destroy the Union, which we had fought hard to preserve. He reiterated his determination to stand by his policy.

The vast assemblage responded to his remarks with immense applause.

We regret that we have only room this week for the above meagre despatch. Next week we will give the President's speech in full.

The Republican papers at Washington are said to denounce the whole affair as a copperhead, secession demonstration, while the Democratic journals all speak of it as a great uprising of the people.

The *Progress* says: "The meeting in Washington on the 22nd, the resolutions of which drew this speech from the President, was a democratic gathering, there being no prominent republicans among the speakers, or in any way prominent on the occasion.

☞ The publication of the Richmond *Examiner*, has been resumed, under certain restrictions to be conducted more discretely hereafter.

New Advertisements.

G H. Rosigar,—Agent Freedmen's Bureau.

List of Letters.

H. D. Lott—Good West India Molasses.

☞ T. Chitty was elected Town Constable on Saturday last.

☞ The Statesville *American* has been enlarged and very much improved in appearance. A sign of prosperity.

☞ J. A. Thurston, at Boner & Crim's old stand, offers Boots and Shoes at reduced prices.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.—We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred in Salisbury, on the morning of the 26th ult., destroying the *Watchman* and *Banner* printing offices and some half a dozen stores.

A special despatch to the Raleigh *Progress* says:

SALISBURY, Feb. 26.—A most destructive fire occurred here last night, or rather this morning. It originated in a tin shop adjoining the Boyden House, at about 2 o'clock a. m. Some half dozen stores, the *Watchman* and the *Banner* offices, Horah's jewelry store, and Baker's tin shop, were all destroyed, and the Boyden House considerably damaged.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—The *Daily Gazette*, at Salisbury, has been discontinued, and a new publication under the title of "The Old North State," will take its place, about the middle of this month, by Lewis Hanes and John S. Hampton.—Lewis Hanes, Esq., Editor.

The Old North State is to be published daily at $8, and weekly at $3 per annum.

Mr. Hanes' politics and writings are well known. We will publish prospectus as soon as we can find space.

The Legislature.

W. P. Caldwell has been elected Solicitor for the 6th Judicial circuit.

On the 23d ult., Mr. Wheeler introduced the following resolution, which, unfortunately, was tabled:

Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses receive four dollars per day; each member three dollars per day; the principal clerks each six dollars per day, assistant clerks each four dollars per day, the doorkeepers each three dollars per day, and in addition each officer and member ten cents per mile to and from his residence to the capital over the most direct road.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Gaines.

Mr. Bynum was elected a Trustee of the University.

The bill to enable the Banks to close their business passed its third reading, in the House.

In the Senate, on the 27th, the question being on the passage of the bill providing for the payment of the interest due by the State, the vote stood ayes 30, nays 4.

In the House the revenue bill was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Harper, from the finance committee explained in detail the provisions of the bill and the considerations which had influenced the recommendations of the committee. [The bill proposes to raise $300,000 to meet the current expenses of the State until October, 1866. It is proposed to raise by a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars value of real estate to raise $110,000—to raise $45,000 on taxable white polls and $20,000 on black polls—the residue to be levied on other subjects of taxation.]

The bill was partially read by sections and amended in sundry particulars. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

Veto Rejoicings

ALBANY, Feb 20.—A national salute was fired here to-day by direction of the Common Council in honor of the veto message of President Johnson.

LOCKPORT, N Y., Feb. 20.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this morning, in honor of President Johnson's veto.

NEW HAVEN, Ct, Feb. 20.—The Democracy of this city are firing thirty-six guns in honor of President Johnson and his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb 20.—One hundred guns were fired here to-night in honor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

In Louisville, Kentucky, an enthusiastic meeting was held on the 23rd., and the President's veto message endorsed.

The Democrats of California endorsed the President's veto message, and the Republicans declare there is no irreparable breech between Congress and the President.

In the New Jersey Legislature, resolutions *pro* and *con* were introduced, and the resolutions endorsing the President's policy adopted.

The Union State Convention of Indiana adopted resolutions declaring full faith in the President and his Cabinet, and the Union members of both Houses.

NEW YORK UNION MEETING.—The address of the great Union meeting of New York, (held at the Cooper Institute on the 22nd,) to the people, fully endorses President Johnson and his Veto message, and, in conclusion, says:

"We express to Andrew Johnson our confidence in his integrity and his fidelity to the principles in reference to which he was elected, our hearty commendation of the general doctrines of his two messages, and our readiness to support him in all constitutional measures for the public welfare."

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by cheers and manifestations of approval.

All such papers are interesting, particularly at this time, and we will make room for it as soon as possible.

Speeches were made by Hon. W H. Seward, P. M. General Dennison, Hon. W. J. Raymond, and others, all endorsing and approving the reconstruction policy of the President.

There was an immense meeting held in Baltimore on the night of the 26th Feb., in maintenance of President Johnson's policy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill gives general satisfaction.

☞ The *Farmer*, Elliot & Shields, Richmond. The March number has been received, a good number.

☞ We have also received the January and February numbers of the *American Agriculturist*, the same old excellent publication,—by Orange Judd & Co, New York.

☞ We have, several times, alluded to the conduct of the Northern radicals, as having the tendency to weaken, if not alienate the Union sentiment in the South. We find the following in the *Standard* of the 28th, emanating from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, one of the leading Republicans.

The *Standard* says:

Mr. Beecher, in his recent eloquent and timely lecture in Brooklyn, utters many truths and we beg the Northern people to ponder well his statement, "*we are paralyzing the Union men of the South*" by excluding the Southern States from the Union. Mr. Beecher says:

"Let us not, upon any consideration, teach these States that they can get along without representation in Congress, and without a close alliance with the national heart, as represented in the National Government. Is not a free circulation of healthy blood better for a diseased limb than to leave that limb to its morbid condition? Is it not better to reinstate the Southern States, and have a current of politics from the North and West flow round and round the circle? It is better for them, and, therefore, it is better for the whole nation. I am for union. I am for the nation. The South is mine; the South is ours; and I claim the right and believe that this administration will act for the benefit of the whole. *We are paralyzing the Union men of the South*, and putting the whole power of the South into the hands of malcontents. The men that like us least have most influence there, where there is a growing discontent at an exclusion which they cannot understand, and the reason for which they cannot imagine; and they are inclined to listen to the men that teach them the bitterest things, whereas Union men are without influence and powerless, and will be so as long as you keep them out of the Union; and those that hate the Union and hate the North will be the men most in power."

The Veto Message--its reception in the Senate. Failure to pass it over the veto. Exciting scene.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times*:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

THE GRAND QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The intense excitement produced yesterday by the President's veto was only partially lulled by the lapse of the hours of rest All over the city, up to the hours that bordered upon the dawn, knots and companies of gentlemen were excitedly discussing the matter. Since the famous war of Gen. Jackson upon the bank nothing like the present excitement over a veto has been known.

This morning the town was awake at an early hour; breakfast was never more hastily dispatched; the newspapers were contemptuously tossed aside, and long before the hour for the meeting of Congress black streams of humanity began to converge at the gates of the capitol.

The vetoed bill originated in the Senate; consequeutly it was returned to that body—Thither the excited multitude bent their steps. The house was well attended, to be sure, and much interest was manifested in the debate and adoption of Mr. Stevens' resolution concerning the admission of Southern States and their representatives; but the other house quite overshadowed the popular branch. Rumor's busy tongue was never more active. Not a Senator escaped that sweet lady's notice; Mr. Blank would go this way—Mr. Noblank that way; Mr. Dash had been suddenly "convinced;" Mr. Thickhead was still obdurate; the bill would surely pass; the bill would never pass; the result was clear, doubtful, certain, dubious; the grand fight was coming off; it was a war of giants; Jove, single-handed, had met the sons of Terra, and (to quote the remark of one of their leaders) the earthquake was all around them.

Before noon every part of the Senate chamber accessible to the public was densely crowded; the lobbies, allies and corners were filled, and nearly half the audience were ladies.

It was easy to see, as the Senators came in, that their minds were full of the important business to come before them. There was nothing of the *nonchalance* that usually prevails; every face wore some shade of anxiety, and some of them did not disguise the expression of antagonism, of preparation for war to the knife.

The first demonstration bearing upon the yet unannounced veto, was by Mr. Wade, who during the morning hour, offered a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to prevent any man from holding the office of President of the United States for more than one term. The Ohio Senator improved the occasion. He said that if Jeff Davis had occupied Mr. Johnson's position, he could not have wished a more thorough distribution of favors to red-handed rebels and traitors than Mr. Johnson had granted. I will not pursue the course of his speech.

This tirade having ended, and some ordinary business being attended to, the great event of the day transpired.

The veto of the freedmen's Bureau bill was received from the President. The first Senator to get the floor was Garrett Davis of Kentucky. I need not tell you that he was bubbling over with words, and managed to tire out his listeners in a very brief time. It seems that his speech was a talk against time to stave off the vote until Reverdy Johnson, who was on his way from Baltimore, might arrive. Mr. Davis kept up his speech for more than an hour, but did not astonish any one with either ideas or eloquence.

Then came Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, who devoted nearly two hours to an elaborate explanation of the points and merits of the bill, and in effort to controvert the objections made by the President. Mr. Trumbull was calm, dignified and logical, and made a strong impression upon his audience. Senators Corvan, of Pennsylvania, and Wieley, of West Virginia, followed in some brief explanations.

As the discussion progressed the interest inside and outside increased. The galleries, lobbies and aisles became densely packed. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps was on the floor, and scarcely a notable politician in Washington was absent. Members of the house were dodging in and out, and the fever rose above fever heat.

At 3:30 Senator Reverdy Johnson came in, and his appearance was the signal for a fresh manifestation of interest, a sort of buzzing that partook both of applause and disapprobation:—The opponents of the bill, of course, looked upon him as a powerful acquisition.

THE VOTE.

It was about 5 o'clock when the President of the senate announced that the vote would be taken. A sudden silence fell upon the murmuring galleries and the noisy floor In his clear, distinct manner the clerk deliberately called the names, and the members, as clearly or deliberately answered. As this or that senator gave his suffrage, the great crowd would turn in the direction of the voice, and indicate by smiles or dark looks their approval or disapproval of the act, but no vocal utterances disturbed the occasion. After the call of the name of Gov. Yates, the audience ventured upon a long respiration, more like a sigh than like a breath; but still they kept silence. Within half a minute the presiding officer announced: "Thirty senators having voted in the affirmative, and eighteen senators in the negative, the motion to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, is not adopted."

Then galleries and floor broke forth in a great shout of approbation. As a matter of course, an order was given to clear the galleries, and the cheering and hand-clapping audience was hustled out. They took it peaceably, however They had enjoyed, so it seemed, a great triumph, and were too busy with the interchange of congratulations to be annoyed by the interference of sergeants and door keepers.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to continue in force the present Freedmen's Bureau two years longer. It was referred to the military committee.

Animated discussion ensued on the question of taking up Stevens resolution relative to the admission of members from the Southern States, which was decided in the affirmative, when the discussion proceeded.

In the House, the Vorhees contested election case was decided in favor of Washburne.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, the members discussed the concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative from any seceded State shall be admitted, until Congress decides the States entitled to representation.

Sherman contended that the resolution could confer no power not already vested in Congress.

In the House a bill was introduced to continue in force the act to establish a bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

Mr McClung offered a resolution that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire and ascertain whether contumacy be clearly manifested in the seceded States, and if so, to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions out of the disloyal inhabitants of such States to defray the extraordinary expenses which would otherwise be thrown on the National government for keeping a standing army, and protecting the loyal citizens in their National and personal rights under the Constitution.

The bill was referred without the instructions.

The House discussed the joint resolution to amend the constitution, so as to give Congress the power to make laws to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and amenities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States full protection in the rights of life, liberty and property.

On the 27th the House was engaged in the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, granting equal rights to the citizens of all the States.

The Senate took up the concurrent resolution from the House, excluding all Southern members.

Mr. Dixon made a speech in support of the President's policy. Mr. Trumbull favored the passage of the resolution.

The time of Congres was consumed in discussing the above propositions.

Gov. Cox, of Ohio, is in Washington. It is said that he has come out fairly and squarely in defence of the President's policy.

The committee on the constitution of the Texas State Convention have reported in favor of the abolition of slavery, the giving negroes the right of holding property, making, contracts and testifying in their own behalf.

It is stated that the Judges of the United States Supreme Court are equally divided on the constitutionality of the test oath

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representatives Wilson and Price have received a telegram from Governor Stone, of Iowa, saying the legislature of that state, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a joint resolution approving the course of their representatives and senators in sustaining the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and repudiating the President's veto.

GOV. VANCE.—Gov. Vance, at his home in Statesville, has been stricken with paralysis on left side. We have not heard particulars, and hope it is but slight.

☞ Major John H Gee, late keeper of the military prison at Salisbury, is on trial at Raleigh, under charges of violations of the laws and customs of war, and murder in violation of the laws of war.

These charges all originate from alleged inhumanity to the prisoners of war, at Salisbury prison. The trial has been going on for a week.

The plea set up by the counsel of GEE, that he could not be tried before a military commission for want of jurisdiction—GEE having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and received a parole at the time of the capitulation of the Confederate armies—was over ruled by the commission, and Maj GEE put upon his trial. Nothing has yet been elicited.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davie County, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. F. A. CLIFFORD to Miss. L. E. WISEMAN.

Also, on the 26th ult., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, in Davie County, Mr. JOHN T. LOWRY, to Miss. SUSAN M. FURCHES.

DIED:

At Smith Grove, Davie Co., on the morning of the 20th ult., NOLA F. daughter of Sam'l C. and Charlotte Smith, aged 7 months and 10 days.—

Though but for a season, yet how sweet and beautiful was thy presence.

Just like an early rose,
I've seen an infant bloom,
But death, perhaps before it blows,
May lay it in the tomb.

Then let us think on death,
While we are young and gay;
For God who gave us life and breath,
May take us soon away.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,
WINSTON, N. C, Feb. 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3–4w.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., March 1st, 1866.

Miss Lilla E. Allen, 3	J. B. J. Logan,
Mrs. Eleaner Allen,	Miss Martha Long,
Lafayette Brooks, (col.)	William Longworth,
E. C. Brown,	T. N. Marshall,
William Blaster,	Alexander Martin,
Allen Battis,	John E. Miller,
W. H. Badger, (col.)	Mrs. Sallie H Matthews,
Jonathan Boner,	H. F. Motsinger,
J. W. Beard,	Albert McGee,
Miss Jane E. Boener,	Dr. G. F. Mathews,
Coston Blackburn,	Mrs. Mary Motsinger,
Geo. Borum and Miss Susan Moore,	Miss Louisa M. Null,
Mrs. Lavinia Church,	Miss Phalbia Petsoord,
Richard Church.	Miss Esther C. Peeler,
William Calhoon,	J. C. Reminger,
Miss Lavena Chire,	Mrs. Reony,
Elisabeth Crews,	Miss Sue Reony,
Allen Crews,	Dr. Jos. B. Roe,
Mrs. Jane Cox,	William C. Rece,
Delilah Dean,	William Scales,
Daniel Etchison.	C. C. Stoltz,
Miss Sarah A. Everheart,	David Stack.
Joseph Engle,	Miss Eliza Sills,
Mrs. Ensley Fleming,	Mrs. Margret Smith,
Miss R. Grabb,	Miss Sophia Snyder,
Solomon Hine,	Mrs Mariam Smith,
Miss Mary L. Hauser,	Miss Susan Spaugh,
Jesse Huff,	Miss Catharine Slater,
Robert F. Hester	Smith J. Sapp,
Mrs. Mary Ann Jones,	Mrs. Amanda Shelton,
William A. Jones,	Mary Sell,
Thomas Ketner,	J. M. Tesh,
William J Kerby, 2	C. D. Williams,
Andrew M. Kinnamon,	O. T. Westmoreland,
M. Kelly,	Alexander Waldraven,
Robert Linville,	Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson,
Robert F. Linville,	A. M. Waddell.
Solomon Ledford,	Miss Jane E. Wagoner,
	Thomas Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., March 1st, 1866.

GOOD WEST INDIA MOLASSES

FOR SALE AT H. D. LOTT'S.
March 3-29 tf

Wanted,

8 or 10 GOOD, NO. 1 HORSES.
Apply to
E. D HAMPTON.
Salem, N. C, Feb. 24th 1866. 3w

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Flush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Bi-carbonate, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go a trapping, for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON,

Salem, N. C., Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, by the best artists only, may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to	$1,200
100	Splendid 7-Octave Pianos,	400	to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to	200
250	Ladies' Enam'd Gold Watches,	50	to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to	6
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to	25
2,00	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to	14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	18	to	20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to	50
50 000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to	15
10 000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to	35
10 000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to	39
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings	5	to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to	15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts	6	to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to	30
2000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15	to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to	8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc	3	to	11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	to	8
10.000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to	5
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to	10
10 000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to	10
10 000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to	21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to	30
0,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to	10
15000	Gold Pens with Gold Holders,	6	to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also *Terms to Agents*.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8-6md

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN,

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

Olin High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior,	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	5 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee, fuel, &c., extra,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

The above prices to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments.—One half in advance, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Principal.

January 13, 1866. 22-1m

Wanted.

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered. For particulars apply to

JOS WILLIAMS,

Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r. 16th 1865. tf

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a charter to build a Railroad from High Point to Salem.

HOPS, HOPS.

A good article for sale.—Inquire at

THIS OFFICE.